

CLOTHES AND THINGS.

CHEAP GOODS.—The large reduction of prices advertised by merchants has been met with doubt by many, but it is *bona fide*, and is compelled by the scarcity of money. Experienced shoppers and lovers of bargains are soon convinced of this when shown excellent calicoes for nine or ten cents a yard, and Wamsutta muslin at fifteen cents, while other standard brands are at similar low prices. The good result of simple styles is also now evident, when twelve or fourteen yards of double width woolen goods will make a polonaise and skirt, instead of the eighteen or twenty yards formerly used. Among other seasonable bargains are felt, balmain skirts, beginning as low as \$1.50 for plain gray untrimmed skirts. The prettiest balmain of the season are of deep blue or else crimson serge, cut very narrow, and trimmed with three or four narrow box-pleated ruffles, scarcely more than ruffles, bound each side with braid, and set on quite far apart. Woven merino petticoats, heavy and warm, though not very fine, are sold for \$1.75 or \$2.

NEUTRAL COLORS AND DECIDED COLORS.—The changes in dyes are really wonderful. The silk or satin of one year it is literally impossible to find the next. The hue is different; the luster is different; the surface of the material is different. How it can still be silk, and yet be so totally unlike every other piece of its kind, is a mystery. One season, the fabrics are all in positive colors, decided reds, unequivocal blues, greens that are never doubtful, even by gas-light; purples that are purple to their utmost threads. Next season, these have apparently passed out of the manufacturer's mind, and half-tints are the only things to be had. Nothing can be more unbecoming to most complexions than blues that might as well be greens; grays that are hardly distinguishable from browns; salmona so closely allied to pink as to warrant their mistaking for each other; or lavendera wholly lost in a silvery shimmer—very beautiful, but very trying to the eye. The fairest, most unblemished skins alone can endure these decided colors, and though few may relish the felicity of wearing these colorless colors with impunity, yet it is a pity that the many should be compelled to suffer the pangs of tortured vanity for the triumph of the few.

HARD TIMES NOTWITHSTANDING. The black silks of last year can be cleaned, and their luster renewed, by sponging them on the wrong side with a slightly diluted with warm water; no given rule will answer with various qualities of silk, but it is well to mix equal quantities of each, and experiment on a sample of the silk, adding more water if the silk is too stiff when dry. Black alpaca may also be restored almost to their first beauty by using a thin film of borax dissolved in a pint of warm water, and put on with a nail-brush. If the dress skirt is much worn and soiled around the bottom, add a fresh facing, cut off the soiled parts of the dress material, and piece it out to the edge of the facing with one of the new superfine flouces—perhaps the upper part of the lower flouces, which is also worn on the edge—and cover the joining with a newer and similar trimming made of the upper flouces. The reaction in favor of plainly trimmed skirts is making itself evident daily. We do not mean that dress skirts are most usually made entirely plain, but, as an excellent French authority says, bordered skirts, not flounced ones, are the fashion. Instead of being covered with trimmings of one kind in front, another sort on the sides, and a third behind, there is now straight around the skirt a border, perhaps of flouces, or it may be of folds, but quite narrow, and giving a most artistic finish to the costume. For this border on silk dresses use a single flouce fully gathered and edged with a narrow plating for heading, or else have two platings four or five inches wide, overlapping, and headed by a cluster of very small folds. A single plating is also considered sufficient border for cloth and heavy wool dresses. All this conduces greatly to economy, as three or four yards of silk now serve for trimming, instead of the ten or twelve formerly required.

LITTLE GIRLS' CLOTHING.—In almost every particular a feminine child's costume is that of her mother on a diminished scale. While we cannot help regretting that so rich materials and so many trimmings should be features of the current juvenile dress in maturity the only change that can be made will be in quantity, not quality, still there is much to be thankful for in the fact that, despite the silk and laces and be-ruffling and beuppling, the intrinsic comfort and healthfulness of the mode is greater than for a long period. In winter, children are clothed in flannel from head to foot, as their mothers are—or ought to be—the only exception being the stockings, many persons considering cotton hose better for the feet than woolen. When cotton is used, there is no choice between bleached and unbleached; but the colored socks once used by economical matrons have gone wholly out of date. Solid colors, brilliant scarlet and bright blue, are the prevailing fancy in woolen hose, stripes and checks being for the time condemned to the rural districts. High, buttoned boots of thick, or comparatively thick, leather, with soles shaped to the foot, are the stylish—and of course proper—covering for the tiny feet, that need sustaining as well as covering. The old-fashioned anklets and low shoes of thin kind were an abomination which if now seems strange could ever have been tolerated. They were no protection whatever to the strengthening, and were most certain

insurers of sprains and twists. The absurd and ungraceful wearing of looped skirts by little girls is entirely superseded, we believe; and a flannel undershirt and one cotton outer skirt are all that are deemed necessary to expand the dress. Some sensible mothers make pretty woolen balmain for their girls, and for ordinary occasions do not allow white skirts at all.

A California Racer.

The Morning Call of San Francisco has the following concerning Thad Stevens, the winner in the recent race: Thad Stevens, we are afraid, led a very neglected life when a colt. He was so ungainly, and promised so little as far as his "points" and performances could be estimated, that for a time he was ignominiously consigned to a life of servitude—was even broken to be a trotter, and only made his name, now a tolerably famous one, by a gradual exhibition of extraordinary powers on the turf. His blood is good throughout (although some people say he has a few drops of ignoble blood in his veins), and he has a vital power perfectly marvelous in elasticity, and has staying powers not less wonderful. Yet, in the stable and out of it, amid the buzzes of a multitude, or in quiet under the hands of his groom, old Thad is invariably as docile and unexcited as a short-horn cow ruminating, and yet as much at command as a steam-engine, bringing into play energies that have never been over-stretched.

So promise-keeping was Thad in his early career that the record of his life is extremely meagre and unsatisfactory. He will attain nine years of age next spring. Mr. Lathrop bred him, having given \$300 for the use of his dam. As Thad rose into colthood the expectations formed of him here dissipated warned to its natural point, resisting like thin air, his gait in running giving no indication of the fine qualities he now possesses. He soon passed out of the hands of Mr. Lathrop. As a three-year-old he was offered to George Trent by the Gambles, but George, who at that time had the Pioneer track, declined to purchase. A year afterward Trent bought Venture from the Gambles, and to elench the bargain they made him a present of Thad. Even at this period Thad showed himself indifferently on the turf, and was regarded as a scrub animal, that might be turned to any kind of work. It is certain that Thad's first notable trial as a race-horse was when no other animal in Trent's stable could be obtained to fill up, and on this occasion he passed under the wire a victor, beating Chandler in a two-mile and repeat. This race took place on the Pacific track, and it gave Thad his first triumph. He had run in one or two other contests, but never successfully. The race with Chandler occurred after his defeat at Stockton, where a little lameness threw him out of the race. It is recorded of him that he never loses his temper, had no difficulty in constituting himself winner.

Railroad Earnings.

The New York Bulletin compiles a table showing the gross earnings of sixteen of the principal railroads for the month of November, as compared with the corresponding month last year, as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Atlantic and Gulf Western	1,041,571	1,171,374
Atlantic and Pacific	89,851	109,623
Central and Great Western	104,430	96,502
Central Pacific	1,288,012	1,296,965
Chicago and North Western	1,315,965	1,361,011
Chicago and St. Paul	1,470,465	1,497,357
Chicago and Rock Island	1,215,798	1,244,334
Illinois Central	621,121	681,352
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	1,275,554	1,268,919
Michigan Central	771,400	812,929
Minnesota, Kansas and Texas	945,255	916,094
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	209,241	227,031
Pacific and Missouri	386,021	386,021
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	39,444	139,473
St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern	42,994	52,894
St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Paul	392,754	367,689
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	39,444	139,473
Total	\$3,900,500	\$4,772,160
Decrease, 1873, over 1872		\$215,510

Fourth week estimated.

Of these three are but four that show an increase over the earnings of the same month last year, but on the whole it is by no means regarded as an unfavorable exhibit, seeing that it comes on the heels of a sweeping financial panic that prostrated, if it did not paralyze, all, or nearly all, the great interests of the interior; a falling off was expected, but we think it may safely be said the reality is moderately short of the expectation. For the eleven months ending November 30, fourteen roads have earned \$98,921,707, against \$87,972,035 last year, showing an increase of over \$10,000,000. The following is the Bulletin's summary:

	1872.	1873.
Atlantic and Great Western	61,774,294	61,745,515
Atlantic and Pacific	1,184,257	1,101,416
Baltimore and Annapolis	1,067,998	911,447
Central Pacific	12,552,467	11,412,284
Chicago and North Western	12,552,467	11,412,284
Chicago and St. Paul	12,552,467	11,412,284
Chicago and Rock Island	12,552,467	11,412,284
Illinois Central	12,552,467	11,412,284
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	12,552,467	11,412,284
Michigan Central	12,552,467	11,412,284
Minnesota, Kansas and Texas	12,552,467	11,412,284
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	12,552,467	11,412,284
Pacific and Missouri	12,552,467	11,412,284
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	12,552,467	11,412,284
St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern	12,552,467	11,412,284
St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Paul	12,552,467	11,412,284
St. Louis, Alton and T. H.	12,552,467	11,412,284
Total	\$28,221,057	\$28,972,035
Decrease, 1873, over 1872		\$751,678

A NEBRASKA man will \$5,000 to a widow and \$1,000 to his own wife, and the way that widow's hair came out was a caution, while the dead man in his tomb hadn't a softer word than "old fool" applied to his remains.

There are now shipping dressed beef from Denison, Texas, to New York city, and it is thought this will lower the price of beef in New York and increase the revenue of the producer, as it does away with the old drover system.

Sitting Up With Her.

She was expecting him Sunday night; the parlor curtains were down, the old folks notified that it was healthy to go to bed at eight o'clock, and Johnny bribed with a cent to permit himself to be tucked away at sundown. He sneaked up the path, one eye on the dog and the other watching for the "old man," who didn't like him any too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened and he was escorted into the parlor. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't mean to go home for hours. She wanted to know how his mother was; if his father had returned from New York state; if his brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat on the sofa as not to strain his voice. Then conversation flagged, and he played with his hat, and she nibbled at the sofa-tide. He finally said it was a beautiful evening, and she replied that her grand-father predicted a snow-storm. He said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon wasn't crooked enough to hang a powder-horn on the end; she said she didn't believe it would, either. This mutual understanding seemed to give each other courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones lately. She hadn't, she said, and he didn't want to. Then she went to talking about the donation visit which was to be given Elder Berry, and he carelessly dropped his hand on her—his right hand—while his left sneaked along the sofa to get behind her shoulders. She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots and wanted to know if she thought mutton tallow rotted out boots faster than lard or lampblack. She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to look fingers with her, when she discovered something ailed the lamp. She rose up and turned the light down a half, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her fingers again; she pretended to want to draw her hand away all the time. After a long pause he lowered his voice to a whisper, and he said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her handkerchief and admitted her ignorance. He said that he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was or was not going to snow, and, coming back, he turned the light down a little more, and then sat down and wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Al, me! we have all been there, and who of us cared a cent when the old clock struck twelve, and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watch-dog gone a visiting, and the handsomest girl in the country didn't see why we need be in a hurry.

Perhaps I shouldn't have written of this, but as I was going by Saunders the other day, thinking of the night I heard him whispering in her ear at spelling-school, that he'd loved her shadow as long as he lived, he raised the window and called to her, as she was picking up chips in the road:

"See Saunders, come in here and fix the bar's grease for my sore heel, or I'll break every bone in your body!"

The Truth at Last.

An amusing incident of childish humor used to be narrated by a Mr. Campbell, of Jura, the subject of it being his own son. It seems the boy was much opposed by indulgence; in fact, the parents were scarcely able to refuse him anything he demanded. He was in the drawing room on one occasion when dinner was announced, and on being ordered up-stairs to the nursery, he insisted on going down to dinner with the company. His mother at first refused, but the child persevered, and kept saying, "If ye dinna let me go, I'll tell you." His father, then, for the sake of peace, allowed him to go into the dining-room. He sat at the table beside his mother, and when he found everyone getting soup and himself omitted, he demanded soup and repeated, "If I dinna get some, I'll tell you." Well, soup was given, and various other things yielded to his importunities, to which he always added the usual threat of "telling you." At last when it came to wine, his mother stood firm, and positively refused to let him have some. He then became more vociferous than ever about "telling you," and as he was still refused, he declared, "Now I'll tell you," and at last roared out, to the great amusement of all present, "My new breeks were made out of the said curtains!"

Good Yeast.—Boil a handful of hops and eight good-sized potatoes, pared, in one gallon of water. The hops should be tied loosely in a rag. When the potatoes are done mash them thoroughly or grate them, first pouring off the liquor in another vessel. Pour the liquor over the potatoes again when mashed, adding one-half cup of sugar and one-fourth cup of salt. Let it boil a minute, but stir to prevent sticking. Use no flour, as it is more liable to sour when flour is used. Pour off into an earthen vessel to cool, and when nearly cold add one cup of good yeast. In a few hours it is ready for use. This yeast will keep sweet one month in the hottest weather, if covered closely and placed in a cool cellar, and it makes splendid bread if properly managed. Bread should not be salted where this yeast is used. If preferred, this yeast or part of it, may be made into cakes and dried, which will last six months—though it is better to make fresh as often as once in three months—by adding fresh corn-meal until a stiff dough is obtained. Work into a smooth roll and slice with a knife into cakes one-half inch thick. Dry in the open air, but shaded from the sun.

MARKET REPORTS.

Louisville.		Nashville.	
TOBACCO.	Light.	Heavy.	Light.
Leg, common	5 50	6 00	5 50
Leg, good	6 00	6 50	6 00
Leg, medium	5 50	6 00	5 50
Leg, poor	5 00	5 50	5 00
Leg, very poor	4 50	5 00	4 50
Leg, extra poor	4 00	4 50	4 00
Leg, very extra poor	3 50	4 00	3 50
Leg, extra extra poor	3 00	3 50	3 00
Leg, very extra extra poor	2 50	3 00	2 50
Leg, extra extra extra poor	2 00	2 50	2 00
Leg, very extra extra extra poor	1 50	2 00	1 50
Leg, extra extra extra extra poor	1 00	1 50	1 00
Leg, very extra extra extra extra poor	50	1 00	50

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TOBACCO.	Light.	Heavy.	Light.
Leg, common	5 50	6 00	5 50
Leg, good	6 00	6 50	6 00
Leg, medium	5 50	6 00	5 50
Leg, poor	5 00	5 50	5 00
Leg, very poor	4 50	5 00	4 50
Leg, extra poor	4 00	4 50	4 00
Leg, very extra poor	3 50	4 00	3 50
Leg, extra extra poor	3 00	3 50	3 00
Leg, very extra extra poor	2 50	3 00	2 50
Leg, extra extra extra poor	2 00	2 50	2 00
Leg, very extra extra extra poor	1 50	2 00	1 50
Leg, extra extra extra extra poor	1 00	1 50	1 00
Leg, very extra extra extra extra poor	50	1 00	50

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Leg, common	5 50	6 00	5 50
Leg, good	6 00	6 50	6 00
Leg, medium	5 50	6 00	5 50
Leg, poor	5 00	5 50	5 00
Leg, very poor	4 50	5 00	4 50
Leg, extra poor	4 00	4 50	4 00
Leg, very extra poor	3 50	4 00	3 50
Leg, extra extra poor	3 00	3 50	3 00
Leg, very extra extra poor	2 50	3 00	2 50
Leg, extra extra extra poor	2 00	2 50	2 00
Leg, very extra extra extra poor	1 50	2 00	1 50
Leg, extra extra extra extra poor	1 00	1 50	1 00
Leg, very extra extra extra extra poor	50	1 00	50

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Leg, poor	5 00	5 50	5 00
Leg, very poor	4 50	5 00	4 50
Leg, extra poor	4 00	4 50	4 00
Leg, very extra poor	3 50	4 00	3 50
Leg, extra extra poor	3 00	3 50	3 00
Leg, very extra extra poor	2 50	3 00	2 50
Leg, extra extra extra poor	2 00	2 50	2 00
Leg, very extra extra extra poor	1 50	2 00	1 50
Leg, extra extra extra extra poor	1 00	1 50	1 00
Leg, very extra extra extra extra poor	50	1 00	50

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Leg, extra poor	4 00	4 50	4 00
Leg, very extra poor	3 50	4 00	3 50
Leg, extra extra poor	3 00	3 50	3 00
Leg, very extra extra poor	2 50	3 00	2 50
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Leg, very extra extra extra poor	1 50	2 00	1 50
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Leg, poor	5 00	5 50	5 00
Leg, very poor	4 50	5 00	4 50
Leg, extra poor	4 00	4 50	4 00
Leg, very extra poor	3 50	4 00	3 50
Leg, extra extra poor	3 00	3 50	3 00
Leg, very extra extra poor	2 50	3 00	2 50
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Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A yellow or yellowish color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat, heat, palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough with sore throat; nausea, appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, stomach and bowels, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with constipation alternating with diarrhoea; piles, distension, nervousness, colic, or other ailments; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, kidney stones, or other ailments; dizziness, low spirits, unsociality and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ex. or Golden Medical Discovery for liver complaint, and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CASE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RISK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Fitch.

Dear Sir—My wife, last year at this time, was confined to her bed with chronic liver disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, but he could not get her up to her feet, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed eighty-two pounds, now she weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicine.

Depression of appetite, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of spirits and general debility, in their various forms, PAIN-FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA, made by GAVELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS.

Will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors.

No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is